# THE DAY AFTER.

The City in a State of Amazing Ouietude.

Mayor Hall's Views on the Situation.

PANORAMA OF THE WAR.

Sights at the Scene of the Slaughter.

THE MORGUE AND THE HOSPITALS.

Various Views on the Fusilade.

What the Militiamen and Civilians Soy on the Subject of the Shooting.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE RICTERS.

Resumption of Work on the Boulevards.

The city yesterday presented an uncommonly quiet aspect considering the proceedings of the day before. There were those who had a notion that the rioters would have sustained their reputation and carried death and destruction all over. But it was curious to observe how little the vast crowds cared to indulge in acts of violence after the Orangemen disbanded. The Orangemen in procession made the motive scene of the whole trouble, and after the Orangemen went away to their homes the entire cause of quarrel was removed.

To-day, all over town, in every grade of society

was the prevailing topic. It interested even the imperturbable keepers of lager beersaloons, who are not usually moved from their equilibrium by the transitory topics of the hour. All were interested. and the general inquiry was how many persons

were killed and wounded.

The larger the number stated as being placed hors de combat the more delighted appeared to be the feelings of the auditory who heard the announce ment, and here we have the old argument of is never more thoroughly gratified than in the suf-ferings of his fellow man. Certainly it is that if no-

KILLED OR WOUNDED there would have been general disappointment, constituted our protection would have gone to their armories in a mood of deep depression. As far as the law and the militia are concerned there was a general concurrence that both were fully vindicated hough a strong sentiment remains that several of the regiments behaved with unnecessary severity, and that they might have withstood the provocation offered them without so suddenly resorting to the argument of ball cartridge. Aside from the riot the conduct of the militiamen made the engrossing subject of conversation. It is a difficult task to investigate this matter, for few are competent to judge whether the militiamen received sufficient provocation to fire upon the people or not. There are plenty of perwho say the provocation was ample, and that no troops in the world would have stood the annovance our National Guard received so long and so patiently. Then, again, there are others, and their number is legion, in this city to-day who

THE GREEN BOYS, comprising the Ninth, Seventh and Eighty-fourth, were so anxious to exhibit their wanton and bloodthirsty prowess that they fired into the crowd be-

It is a miserable task to investigate whether the troops behaved right or wrong, because that, while the right is admitted, the reflection comes, could they not have behaved equally well in the vindica tion of law and order without the shedding of

The riot, so-called, is beginning to assume its proper proportions. There was really so little of incentive that one is astonished at the vitality it exhibited up to so late a period of the afternoon. When the Orangemen folded their tents, like the Arabs, and stiently stole away, all the provocation was removed, and the food upon which the mob had subsisted itself was entirely abstracted. It is interest ing in this connection to note the conduct of the police. The HERALD has never been niggardly in awarding the police the palm of glory for duty nobly

done. Suppose we tell a story.

To-day no doubt the policemen lock worn out with their long and arduous sour of duty. Some of them have been on their feet for forty-eight bours. They try to be good natured, but naturally they are a hule captions. One of our reporters, while look-ing about the neighborhood of Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, the scene of the principal bloodshed, accested one of them, a roundfaced, hearty young felow, thus:-

REPORTER-Officer, will you please inform me what particular interest attacces to the corner you der where that crowd is gathered?

There was a collar door broken through at the place judicated, and upon it and the window shutters above and the area railing around it there were sprinkled spots of blood. OFFICER (yawning) -Yes, I will, for the hundred

and eightieth time. Everybody that I meet asks me about that corner and what is there to sec? what did you see there?

The reporter told him deprecatingly that there was apparently only a broken cellar door and a few OFFICER-Yes, that's all; and yet people bother

me every moment to know what's there (yawning), and after all it's only a proken cellar door, as you eav, and a few drops of blood. REPORTER-But I wish to know what nappened

OFFICER-Well, that's where the man was shot off the roof and fell.

REPORTER (with renewed interest)-Ah, indeed, then tant's why toterest attaches to it. OFFICER (with another yawn)-And yet its only an

ordinary cellar door atter all. Some people are Reporter-Come, officer, you are disposed to be

captions. You want to be disputations. OFFICER-No, I dont. Pil tell you what I want:

wyou know? I want sleep.

A look into his bloodshot eyes convinced the reporter of the truth of this assertion, and as the officer moved away, yawning desporately, he said, actence, and I hope you'l get it."

As he turned away the reporter cast another look at the scene, and in the third story window, above the broken cellar door, he saw a handsome woman, dressed in black, weeping bitterly. A little and was looking up wistfully into her face. The reporter knew no; who they were, but he could readily imagine the deep grief that had fallen upon them and driven sleep from their eyes for many a weary night to come.

To day is the anniversary of the rists of 1863.

There are few features of resemblance between the Lampson-kept guard. They reported that up to that then occurred and that of las Wednesstand that hour moon not a sugge soul. Orange or any one rister in his store boxies of his prowess in

day; but there is what the French call a wrateen-blance nevertheless. Then it was the uprising of the poor people against what they supposed was an dious law in the interests of the rich.

Now it is an uprising of a large element of our population against what is considered an unwar-ranted revividuation of old issues of bigotry, but both bear the one common liking of being in defiance of American law and subject to being put down by the strong hand of military authority-that is, when civic authority falls to cope with the difficulty.

Governor Hoffman will long be remembered in con-

nection with this affair. His promptness and presence of mind redeemed us from disgrace, and the liberty in which all Americans rejoice was maintained unsullied in his keeping. The sad scenes of yesterday are related in another column. The picture of the Morgue, with its ghastly and ininimate inmates, is too melancholy to dwell upon. Frivoious crowds gathered to gaze upon the dismal spectacle of human beings inid out for recognition in this public rendezvous of death, and it is said jokes and laughter beguiled the time of the thoughtiess lookers-on. Occasionally some poor distracted woman appeared seeking for the corpse of a lost lather, husband or brother, and then, indeed, the scene was

changed to heartrending wee and agony.

The day, with the exception of the scenes in the Morgue, was one of great quietness and it is to be oped the affair of the 12th will be the last of its kind in the record of this city's history.

#### MAYOR HALL SPEAKS.

He Defends His Course and Says Time Will

Vindicate Him.

After his experience and unrest of two days the Mayor appeared at his office yesterday morning, appearing fresh. One of our reporters obtained an interview with him, and with this result:—

whether there is any conflict between you and the Governor, and, if so, of what character?

MAYOR—None other than can arise out of this illustration:—When I was District Attorney I would obtain a verdict which shortly afterwards the highest Court would reverse.

REPORTER—Do you still maintain the public policy

MAXOR-Certainly I do; and since the riot of yesterday I am more than ever convinced that it was a correct policy. Mayors, peace officers and police officers are like surgeons, they must extirpate the cause of disease, without regard to whether the disease be a chronic ulcer or an acute rheumausm. The order itself was no new course of policy. It was substantially a copy of one ready to be issued by Superintendent Jourdan one year ago, when the Orangemen contemplated a second parade. A copy of it must now be in Superintendent Kelso's safe.

REPORTER-It is said outside that this was a trick. You were first by your order to prohibit the proces sion, so as to throw the Hibernians off their guard, and then the Governor was to come in and revoke the order, and while the Hibernians were off their guard allow the Orangemen to parade.

MAYOR-A very weak invention of the enemy. The order was intended to be executed. The results of the spasmodic riot (for the procession congregated in an hour's time, and after only two hours announcement, and the rioters arose in only one locality), illustrate to what an enormous extent it would have attained had the wishes of some of the public, and, I am bound to admit, almost generally of the press, prevalled, and had the authorities declared a week ago that they would try to protect the procession. There were three regiments of soldiers guarding a nundred and sixty Orangemen, flanked by five nundred policemen, and yet see what fearful descriptions the newspapers

were enabled to get up over the deaths and shootings and fights that occurred. The leader of the Orangemen yesterday, at Police Headquarters, told me that the processio as first intended, with its recruits from Long Island, Philadeiphia, Jersey City and other sources, would have numbered 5,000 men. There might, therefore, have been an attack of 20,000 rioters; not the rioters of mere furbulence, but rioters whose political hate of centuries would have been aroused. It would have been a riot of the most enormous proportions. My fancy cannot do full justice to the thought. Had this fearful riot occurred the loss of life of perhaps housands of innocent persons as well as guity, and the pillage and destruction of houses would have attended it. Then the very Wall street gamblers and butter merchants who in public meeting yesterday denounced the authorities would have been the first to cry out, "Why don't the Mayor stop this unnecessary and to us meaningless procession, and thus save all these fives? Had the procession been allowed as was first projected by its fanationi parblame. It is only because the authorities at times have diplomatically prevented riots in this city that pelicemen even for peaceable times. The taxpayers find only one regiment of soldlers provided with breech-loaders. Only a few days ago a lending radial paper contained an attack on the authorities cause they fooled away armories and drill rooms on the city militia. There are many regiments now to find arms and armories, and I think this a very good opportunity to let the public know their danger from a gigantic riot.

damages by the riot of 1863. Those damages were created under a republican Mayor and a republican superintendent of Police. I am New York's housefor riots when the cause can be extirpated. I must

The city is now paying yearly interest on nearly two

millions of bonds issued to meet payments for

I am bound to keep the peace. REPORTER-But it seems the Governor did not

not allow lives to be taken unnecessarily. I must not allow the risk of innocent spectators suffering.

MAYOR-If the Governor of the State wants to take care of a principle at sacrifice of life and property he has the right to do so.

REPORTER-Do you not thing him right? Mayon-He claimed no more rights than belone to him. I was bound to look at the practical question. That is my duty. And when the present popular excitement has cleared away-an excitement founded upon what I believe to be a mistaken idea of popular liberty being attacked-and when the Coroners' inquests have harrrowed the public mind and a hundred funerals have been seen in uptown streets, the time will have come for the people as I believe a majority wilt) to vindicate me. I have wanted for vindication many times before, when I was District Attorney, and I am young enough to

wait it again. The faster water runs down one but. side the further it will run up the other, and-Here a messenger announced the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission on market bids and the

reporter withdrew.

#### A WILK OVER THE BUTTLE FULLD.

The Glennings of News-The Shosting and the Consequences-What the Mob Proposed Had the Military Waited Five Minutes Longer-What Was Heard and Seen By Storekeepers on Eighth Avenus. Yesterday morning a Hanald reporter took a

valk over the battle field of Wednesday, determined to witness the devastation that had been made and to glean such facts as he might be able from impartial eye-witnesses on the scene of the affray. His first vish was to S. Campbell's, on Tenth ave and Forty-turd street, a great resort for Orangemen, and where a demonstration had been threatened on Weinesday night. Everything was quiet, but it was affrmed that the house, together with three or four others along the avenue north ward had been spotted and were to have been sacked had not affairs taken the turn they did. There was ample preparation made there for protection, however. The next visit was to the Twonly-second precinct police station, and there he round that every-body in the precinct was as quiet as a lamb, and that northward there was no likelihood of any fronble, and that consequently the Seventy-first regiment, which had been on duty at Elm Park, had een ordered into the city. The next visit was to the Grange headquarters, in Twenty-month street, near Eighth avenue, where two solltary policemen

other color, had put in an appearance there. They, of course, knew nothing of FUTURE MOVEMENTS

er party to this controversy. The resider of Mr. Turner, in Twenty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, was next visited, who, it was stated, was a rominent A. P. A., only to learn that he had never belonged to the organization, was not at home and probably knew notating about them. The store of W. J. Widhamson, in Ninth avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, was also visited, but Mr. Williamson was away and no information could

Returning to Eighth avenue every store and house between Twenty-eighth street, where the first shot was fired, and Twenty-fourth street, where the general skirmish took place, was in turn visited, and below will be found such facts and figures as DAMAGES INFLICTED.

One bullet entered the undertaker's store, 352 Eighth avenue, cutting its way through the window sash and raking a piece of the framework inside,

but doing no material damage.

Two balls entered the second story of J. P. Win

dolph's lager beer saloon, No. 346, and made splin-

ters of his window, but hurt no one. A fancy plate glass pane in M. W. Powers' store, 340 Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh street, was shivered to atoms by a couple of "minies."

Value ten dollars.
One shot entered Cleaver's liquer store, No. 334, broke his window and wounded three of his friends. Six bullets started on their travets in Mitchell's furnliure store, 332 Eighth avenue, one going through a bureau and making an ugly hole therein. Another struck Frank Warneck, driver for the store, in the leg, and laid him up. He was taken to his home, 184

Eighth avenue.

The upper floors of the grocery 330 Eighth avenue received eight shots, but the neads which had attracted them thither escaped unburt.

Two shots broke the glass door and entered the cigar store 328 Eighth avenue, and one ball, nearly

Two shots broke the glass door and entered the clgar store 328 Eighth avenue, and one ball, nearly spent, struck Mr. S. Ruppell, a resident of Williamsburg, doing business at 310 Fearl street, and glanced off without penetrating the body. Mr. Ruppell was able to get home without assistance. Two other bullets passed through the private door, but did no further damings than to make their marks. Another, ball broke through the window of Roger & Bros. butcher shop, adjoining.

Four bullets took possession of the Exceisior Rakery, 324 Eighth avenue, one of them, after cutting a passage through the wooden frame of the window, severed the Supply Gas Pirz as completely as a plumber could do it. The proprietor had just time to turn off the gas and was still prostrate when another shot struck the counter near where he stood, and glancing off broke a confectionery showcase on the opposite counter and then took another direction into the slitting room, where it lay pegcetully on the table and was secured as a trophy. Wardenburgh's grocery store, on the southeast corner of Twenty-skith street and Eighth avenue, is the best riddled building in the city to-day. There must have neen a regular voiley fired into it and on the tin awning over the sidewaik whereon a large number of persous, men and boys, had gathered. Here it was that a policeman was knocked down and a soldier was wounded: and here, too, according to eye-witnesses and residents, the mob had decided to CLOSE in UFO: This FOLICE and drive them against the soldiers, and thus overpower the latter and make themselves masters of the situation, but a voiley from the rifes blocked the game there. The result is that the store front retains the marks of eighteen shots below the first story, besides which there are seventeen holes made through the in awning, and a piece was nearly taken out of the lamppost, on the corner of the street, where a man my dead after the firing had ceased. Besides these, two shots few through the top floor, one through the second, and one entered

bullets, one of which, a great round bail, weighing nearly a pound, cut a hole two inches in diameter in the windows of t. Rosse's dyeing establishment, and the others riddled it pretty thoroughly. Another ball struck the window cornice of the top

other ball struck the window cornice of the top Boor.

The coal yard and office adjoining 314 received a dezen or more shots. The office door was burst in when the flrigg began, and a large number of men took refuge in the yard, where many of them were wounded by shots fired through the latticed gate. One man had

TURER WOUNDS ON HIS RODY.

None of them, however were employes of the yard.

Three balls entered the stove store adjoining, but without damage. Another ball cut a neat piece out of the back of an old stove which stood on the sidewalk in frost and lodged in the oven.

Five builets flew into the butcher shop, 310, three being in the store and two up stairs. The store shots wounded three men, one fatally. Their names could not be learned. They had sought refuge there.

could not be learned. They had sought retuge there.

This house is near the middle of the block between Twenty-fith and Twenty-sixth streets, but nearer to Twenty-fith street. It was about here that Mr. HENRY C. PACE.

of the Ninth regiment, was killed, and four other members, as reported, with Colonel James Fisk, Jr., were wounded. These latter were taken across the street to Pryor's bakery, 209 Eighth avenue, and meantime Licuteuant Colonel Braine had given the order to free on the mob, which order was effectually carried out, as the preceding will testify. Mr. Pryor, order to fire on the mob, which order was effectually carried out, as the preceding will testify. Mr. Pryor, one of the wounded, lies in the bakery yet, almost in the throes of death. He was shot in the right leg, and that limb was amputated yesterday afternoon. Mr. Griffen, another member, was also wounded in the leg by a spent bail. He was taken home. Colonel Fisk's ankle was sprained and his cost was form off, as stated in the Herath yesterday morning. Two members of the Seventh were taken into Mr. Parker's house, which, for the time

being, was converted into a hospital.

Four men were killed outside the door of the oyster saloon, No. 305, which piace was pierced by fourteen buillets. The dwelling part of the house was fired into also, and a glass and china closet up stairs was made to fly about in chips. The damage done is estimated at \$250.

The shoe store adjoining and the private door received six shots, doing \$25 worth of damage, but injuring no one. It was somewhere about this point that

ANOTHER POLICE OFFICER WAS SHOT, and wounded a fellow named Kerns or Cairus, re-siding at 414 East Twenty-third street, between First avenue and avenue A, who boasted on Wednesday night that he was the here who fired the first shot. His own head give proof that he did not ascape scot free, and we dare say he can be had by any police officer who calls for him early this morning.

officer who calls for him early this morning.

Greene's furnture store, 304 Eighth avenue, had some looking glasses and frames broken, sut no noe that. A shot passed through the window of the bakery adjoining and another entered a window on that to the content of the content of the bakery adjoining and another entered a window on that to the content of the content

hart. A shot passed through the window of the bakers adjoining and another entered a window of the bakers adjoining and another entered a window on the top foor.

The Utan House stands on the corner of Twenty-fifth street, where several men took refuge. Buff a dozen shots entered, and two of the men essayed to go in the street, but a couple of well directed Minnie halls took them when first outside the door, on the stoop, and they moved no further.

Some Utribus Stories

are told in this neighborhood of the valor of the Ninth, who, after firing a voiley, broke and ran, several of them up Twenty-fifth street toward Ninth avenue, and a few into the oyster saloon on the northwest corner, where one of them paid a boy \$2.50 to run heme for his civilian clothes while he remained safely ensconced until the lad returned. The others waited until dark and then saenked away. Another dropped his musket on the street and refused to pick it up; his captain took it up, and handing the stock to him told him to take it; but the private refused, and the officer raising his sword gave the politroon a cut-on the side of the head. The question was again put and refused, and the officer raising his sword gave the politroon a cut-on the side of the head. The question was again put and refused, and the officer raising his sword as second time to cut the fellow down, but his hand was stayed by a comrade, who induced the coward to take his musket and keep his place in the line. This slony is vouched for by a butcher on the avenue near the place, who declares that he saw want he relares.

On the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighta avenue is Bryant's butter store, outside the own the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighta avenue is Bryant's butter store, outside the from part of this store, while four entered the langer and lunch room next door. One bail cut a hole for itself through the awring and while ow, and passing whim a dot of the bartender's head, ran its course to the foar wall. Sixty feet distant, wher

rear wall, sixty feet distant, where it made a hote one meh deep and two inches in diameter in the solid brick.

Colins' bulcher shop, 220 Eighth avenue, got four balls, and a chima and glass closet up stairs had \$50 worth of goods broken, but nobody was hart.

Mr. f. W. Roche, who keeps a butter and cheese store at 28% Eighth avenue, has served in the Union army during the late war, and was also seven years on the detective lerge in this city. He kept his store open, and gave sheater to lee persons who tried to escape the oullets of the militia. Mr. Roche thinks he witnessed

The Beginning op the Shooting.

and his version of the affait is that the first shot was fired from the roof of a house a lew doors above him. He heard the report and heard the replies of the soldiers. And from his own experience as a soldier he thought the militia would clear the sidewalks and take possession thereof, and he ran to the front of his door to see what was going on. In a moment he saw a man about hive feet seven inches high draw a revoiver from ms pocket, fire and put it back again quick as thought. Then he heard voices urgaing to press in on the lines, and presently a volley was open dials and the crowd and up Twenty-fourth street and late the windows, on the fools, &c., and then a mass of dead and wounded my all around. A part of the left fank of the Orangenea was left exposed just at this point, and the pistol was almed probably at Mr. Johnston, their Grand Marshal, Mr. Roche saw the military attempt a bayonet charge forst, but as the crowd showed no disposition to vield the soldiers s epped back a few paces and fired. From what he saw on the street and what he heard military water here. Heard wated these military military and the military where a crowd bad gathered for refuge, he is convinced final, though the military military and the light they wated these military military and the light they wated these military military and the light they wated these military military military.

having wounded or killed three of the soldiers, and regretted that the crowd had not closed in on them before. While standing at his door a builet whizzed passed Mr. Roche's face and lodged in a corner of the ceiling of his store. He knows of two policement having been wounded near his store, and in the alley, beside the batcher shop, just above, a score of rioters took reinge, and landed and fired away pistois as fast as they could.

A DAYGEROUS LODKING SHEATH KNIFE

having been wounded near his store, and in the alicy, beside the batcher shot, just above, a score of rioters took reinge, and landed and fired away pistois as last as they could.

A DANGKOUS LOUKING SHEATH KNIFE
was thrown leto the butcher's store by some chap, who, probably, failed to use it in time, and did hot want to be arrested with it.

Sa Nice butters entered, Mr. P. J. Mark's furniture, and the crowd rushed down into his basement storeroom and broke in the door and took refuge there. His damage he estimates at \$30.

Another crowd forced their way into Mr. J. Kocher's tin, copper and furnishing store, 284% Etgath avenue, and in the rhurry apact his stook. He astened his door, and just as he had done so a man fell dead on the sidewalk in front of him and a couple of balls, traveiling in an oblique direction, narrowly passed himself and his wife. He immediately got his vicitors into the yard, and when the place was partially cleared let them out one by one through the hall door. Eleven builets altogether were let into bis place, and a large number were fixed into the windows and on the roof of this house. On the top floor two yeang.

Hot-Baded into the month of the han common sense, amused themseives firing revolvers into the military below, and it was these shots it was declared, that brought forth the first reply from the soldiers at Twenty-lourin street.

A crowd also reshed into Mr. Angria's store next door, and order his window and also a lookingglass in his back room, but no builets entered.

Three shots were sent into W. G. McDonald's watch and lewelry stone, whither the crowd also pressed, but Mr. McDonald fastened in door, and an enthusastic American came in while we were their and gave him \$5 for it as a reite. Several shots went through the windows of the floors above the store, and broke several pictures belonging to Mr. Stanssert, photographer, who occupies the upper part of the house.

Five shots entered No. 230 Fighth avenue, out inflicted no damage. The drug store of Dr. Andrewa, on the so

tained the Most Correct version of the Affair, it is as follows:—Captain Douglass, of Compaining the Compaining of the Compaining of the Compaining of the Compaining the C Eighty-fourth regiment, who was halting about in front of Mr. Kochier's store, was knocked down by a brick thrown at him. For a moment he was stunned, but as soon as he recovered he gave the order to fire, which order the Doctor distinctly heard. A similar order was then given to the Sixth regiment, which stood opposite Twenty-fourth street, and which did all the excoution. Then the firing behave general, he thinks under a misapprehension that a general order to fire had been given. On the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth street, or facing the side window of the drug store, he saw one of several women, poorly dressed, standing, and in her enthusiasm she waved a dirty while cotton handkerchief, with a yellow border, as an encouragement to the Orangemen and the military. Without a moment's notice a big, burly ruffian stepped up behind her and literally

With a revolver. She, with others, was taken into the drug store, but nothing could be done for her. The handkeechief is still in Dr. Lordly's possession. While this was going on on the east side of the avenue a shot was sent from a window over Sullivan & Green's dry goods stote, No. 275, hear the Opera House opposite. The shot fell among the Orangemen, but, so far as the Doctor knows, did not hurt any one. This was the shot which gave rise to a rumor that shots had been fired from the Opera House. When the smoke of battle had cleared away Dr. Lordly counted twenty-three killed and wounded were taken into the store, of which therein, and the Doctor dressed the wounds of five

#### THE SOLDIERS' AFTER-LOCK.

Orders-A General Shitting of the Respon-sibility All Round-The Seventh, Ninth and Eighty-fourth in a Muddle.

There seems to be considerable excitement in military circles as to what regiment, or, rather, what member of the National Guard fired the first shot during the riot on Eighth avenue Wednesday the circumstances of the case, that there should b any question about a matter which ought to be, if it is supposed to be, under all circumstances, under the command of a colonel or some officer duly appointed to act in his stead, and each company is supposed to be subject to the orders of its imme diate head, be he a captain or a licutenant. Now, it so happened on Wednesday that the various regiments at the scene of the riot were under the command of one of the best soldiers in the multia, a man who fairly won his reputation on the bloody battlefield of the rebelion —General Varian. A man

a man who fairly won his reputation on the bloody battlefield of the rebelion—General Varian. A man of his stamp having been in command people will naturally hold him responsible for any mistakes that were made during the battle.

It was quite a difficult task when the riot occurred to obtain full particulars as to the direct cause which gave rise to the firing of the troops, but now that the smoke has cleared away the facts are slowly coming to light. The first question which presents itself is, Did General Varian give the command "Fire" when the troops opened upon the rioters? To this a decided negative is given by the General. Now, then, as to who did the firing. A great deal has been said about the conduct of certain officers during the fight and how they handled their men.

### WHAT THE SEVENTH SAY.

The Firing on the People Inexcusable-The Ninth and Eighty-fourth Responsible for

the Slanghter. The manucevings of the troops as given by Quarermaster Weed, of the Seventh, may explain away much of the mystery which has surrounded the horrid day's work. He states that they were as folows:-It was decided upon that the Seventh should lead the procession. Shortly after it arrived in Eightn avenue, near the Orangemen's headquarters. the right wing was ordered to take position and form in line of battle on the sidewalk, on the west side of the avenue, facing to the east. The left wing was ordered to remain in the street in communs of companies. The object was to

PROTECT THE PROCESSION as it moved past the two blocks between Twentysixth and Twenty-seventh streets, as the house tops were lined with men whom the police had reason to believe intended to fire on the procession. The orders to the right wing were to fire upon the parties who would fire upon the procession; but General Varian was particular to impress upon the men the necessity of being very careful not to FIRE ON WOMEN

and children, and, above all, not to fire without orders from their proper officers. These instruc tions were communicated to all the regi-ments through their commanding others. Knowing that the right wing of the Sevenih, when drawn up in line of battle on the west side, would, in all probability, have occaston to open fire on the suspected house tops on the east side, Colonel Clark told the men when they did fire not to fire indiscriminately and gave the officers in command to understand that when shots were fired upon the procession they should see for themselves exactly and from whom they came before allowing the men to fire. The procession finally started; the left wing of the Seventh BEADING THE MILITARY ESCORT.

under command of Colonel Clark, the right wing being left under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Haws and Major George M. Smith. The moment the procession started one or two shots were fired from a house on the cast side. No attention was paid to them by the military. As the rear of the procession passed the extreme left of the right wing of the Seventh the men were ordered to fall in right after the Ninth. The former, after getting into line in the street, marched by the nank of the Ninth and marched along with a view of lorning the seft wing, which was leading the procession. The procession meanwhile had come to a Two companies of the right wing of the Seventh, marching by the flank, had reached about the centre of the Ninth and got on the west sidewark, when the firing began from the houses on the east side. The Eighty-fourth Instantly returned the fire with a votley, and the Ninth at the same instant be gan

AN INDISCRIMINATE FIRE directed toward the nonces, the sidewalks and in

the air. The members of the Ninth at once rushed back pell-mell, every man evidently looking out for number one, toward the west sidewalk, where the and Smith's, were drawn up in line of battle, the other three companies of the right wing of the Seventh being yet in the street. The members of the Ninth dashed into these companies. throwing many of the men out of the ranks and continued to fire in all directions as they ran, and a large number broke headlong through the glass doors and windows of a store and

large number broke headlong through the glass doors and windows of a store and Took REFUGE thereto. Others made their way, belter skelter, into the cross streets and disappeared. In a minute alterward where the kinth had stood by companies in the street there was a clear space, not one of the members of the regiment being visible in the street but two who were lying on the pavement, one apparently dying and the other quite dead. At the same time a number of the Eighty-lourth were seen flying down the side street. During the confusion the two companies of the Seventh drawn up in the Line of sattle.

On the sidewalks reformed their ranks that had been so broken up by the flight of the Ninth, and remained quietly awaiting orders. A few of the men got excited and fired a shot cach at the house ops on the opposite side of the street.

In a conversation a Herallo reporter had with one of the officers who had a command in the right wing of the Beventh he remarked:—"In my opinion the Ring was totally inexcusable. The members of the Ninth scemed to be unterly panic-atricken, and in breaking for the west sidewalk discharged their muskets in all directions. I saw several men shoot while the muzzles of their guns were not over knee high from the ground. Others, again, fired while in the act of raising their muskets to the position of sim, thus endangering the lives of the men of their own regiment who were near them. Two men, after getting on the sidewalk, got behind a shutter stand on the curb and fired at the opposite houses.

"Have you any idea how the two members of the Ninth you saw lying in the street wore wounded or kined?"

"Well, one of them, who had a ghastly wound in the back of the head, nuclear with the curb and of them. They men after getting one the sidewalk, got behind a shutter stand on the curb and fired at the opposite houses.

of his own regiment."
"What makes you think so?"
For the reason that the wound was low down in the back of the head, and that he was in the iront rank. My idea is that in

thank. My lidea is that in

THE CONFUSION

that ensued after the firing one of the rear rank discharged his musket before he had raised it high enough to clear the man in front of him, and thus killed him.

"Could he not have been shot by one of the men of the seventh who fired from the sidewalks."

"That could not be. The few shots that were fired were directed at the roofs of the opposite houses. Then, again, the two men had fallen before that. They fell while the Ninto were firing indiscriminately, just previous to their break for the sidewalk."

criminately, just previous to their break for the side-walk."

"Was an order given for the Ninth to fire?"

"I heard none,"

"Where were you at the time of the firing?"

"Stat. Ing beside the two companies of the right wing that were drawn up on the west sidewalk."

"Was the break of the Ninth a bad one?"

"It was. It was so great that I was nearly pitched headlong into the store with the glass door, into which so many of the men ran. Dr. Parker, of our regiment, was knocked by the rush into a cellar way."

"Were the ranks of the two companies of the Seventh broken by the rush?"

"They were, but they were quickly re-formed."

"Who was in command of the Ninth at the time?"

"Id onot know; a short time after the break I saw Adjutant Allien on the ground."

"Did you see

"Did you see

COLONEL FISK
during the day?"
"I did not."
"Would you have been likely to have seen him if he had been in command or present during the firof certainly would. He may, however, have been

"I certainly would. He hay, however, in the street somewhere."
"Wao did you understand to be in command?"
"Lieutenant Colonel Brains."
"What was the cause of the break of the Ninth for the sidewalks?"

for the sidewalks?"

"The principal cause, I suppose, was the confusion they were thrown into by the firing from the

"Well, I don't care to venture an opinion on the subject."

"WAS IT COWARDICE?"

"I do not finink it was. In tact, from what I know of the officers and inen, I am certain that it was not. They are as brave fellows as the bravest you can find, but brave men must be well disciplined in a regiment to keep cool under fire."

"Then it was their want of discipline?"

"I don't say that, exactly; but there are many new inen in the regiment who have not been drilled to a sufficient extent. The regiment has been greatly increased in numbers of late by recruits, and many of them know very little of the proper handmany of a musket. A few fresh men in a regiment can, by acting badly, throwall the rest in a panic."

"Do you suppose that the members of the Ninth who fired so indiscriminately while in the act of raising their muskets were

"I do."

"If do."

Colonel Clark's statement.

Colonel Clark gives the following version of the opening of the fire by the troops. It will be seen that it is precisely the same as that given by Quartermaster Weed:—

The Seventh had the right of the line, the left wing being in front. General Varian had given orders to station the right wing on the west side of Eighth avenue, between Twenty-fith and Twenty-sixth streets, while the procession was passing. Their duty was to watch suspected houses across the way, and in case shots were fired from any of them to return the fire. The Orangemen had gone by in safeir, and the jeft wing of the Seventh were inarching in jours on the streets, past the Ninth, for the purpose of joining the other portion of the regiment. They had passed the Second company, when suddenly Page was killed, and the Kinth began an indiscriminate thre without orders. These foil hade at the seventh were marching in form any of the seventh were marching in four sources. The seventh were marching in four or the seventh were marching in the other portion of the regiment. They had passed the Second company, when suddenly Page was killed, and the Kinth began an indiscriminate thre without orders. These foil hade at the seventh were marching in the other portion of the regiment. They had passed the Second company, when suddenly Page was killed, and the Kinth began an indiscriminate thre without orders. These feel the seventh were marching in the other page to the seventh were marching in the same at the same and the seventh were marching in the seventh were marching the seventh were marching the seventh were subjected to the left, while Colours in the was to wait for the suits and idead with a wait and lives great latigue to be made a state of the wait of

In order to ascertain the cavours.

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

In order to ascertain the exact truth as to what amount of firing was done by the Seventh when the Ninth opened fire on the mouses on the east side of the street, Colonel Clark, on Wednesday night, issued the following order to the captain of every company in the regiment:—

Commonders will call their companies therefore and positively ascertain how many shots were fire! by their men, the place and positive of their companies at the time such short were fired, and the cause and direction of such tiring, and make a full report in relation thereto is writing to the comman and. Commanders will also report any facts which came under their personal observation of their incutemants in respect to the bring by other regiments.

The commandants had their reports all scott in

nanders will also report any facts which came them personal observation or the personal observation of their heutenants in respect to the bring by other reguments.

The commandants had their reports all sent in personal observation of their heutenants in respect to the bring by other reguments.

The commandants had their reports all sent in personal commandation of all the facts given humalithough the reports are not yet ready for publication in detail, it can be stated that they all go to show the following.—That no shots were fired by any portion of the Sev arch, but by the two companies added to across; that they did not fire a voiley, but only a few scattering shots, which were alimed at the men on the housetops who were firing at the procession. On the other hand, an evening paper gives it out that Colonel Clark states that shots were fired at the procession from a window of a frame house on the southeast corner, and that that the procession from a window of a prame house on the southeast corner, and that that patch in the procession from the corner of the procession from the processi that Captain Van Orden tuned to his men and in-quired if any one knew where that came from, Twenty voices replied in the affirmative, and the captain ordered one of the men to return fine fire. A single shot was then fired into the window whence the builet had come, and the company were about to resume their march when several more shots were fired from the same spot. The Captain at this ordered a hait and commanded the soldiers to fire by squads into the building. Two or three voil-ys were thrown into the window, and the Seventh marched awar.

vollys were thrown into the window, and the Seventh marched away.

The Twenty-second regiment did not fire a single shot in any direction during fac day.

The conclusion that everybody must naturally come to now is that the members of the Kignty-foarth, Ninth and Seventh fired without orders. The official reports will alone be alse to snow what trail there is in the statement that Captain Van Orden's men did fire and that they ared only when orderest.

#### WHAT THE NIXTH SAY.

They Claim that the Seventh Fired Into hem-Whatfahout Colonel Fisk's Provest There are some sceptical individuals who doubt that the irrepressible James Pisk was at the scene of action at all, and there are still ers unreasonable enough to conceive idea of Fisk being there-if he was thireagainst his inclinations. But, by this as it may, it appears, if rumor may be credited, that the gallant Colonel has forfeited some of the intense admiration so lav-ship bestowed on him formerly by the members of his command, as it was reported yesterday that his name had been received by the brave warriors composing the glorious Ninth with anything but plaudits; or, in plainer phrase, that at the mention of his cognomen the armery rang with bisses—surely a sudden transormation from the devotedness of peaceful days. The members are unwilling to say anything about the truth or faisity of the rumor, so it must be taken for what it is worth-that is, with a grain of allow-

An officer of the Ninth regiment, feeling slightly hurt at the aspersion cast upon his comrades by the statement of Colonel Emmons Clark, of the Seventh, to the effect that his command did not fire first, and

were discharged at the crowds on the sidewalks by

the three companies of the Ninth, called at the HERALD office yesterday and gave his version of the unfortunate occurrence as tollows:—The procession had been ported and was commencing to march down lighth avenue, with the Saghy-fourth regiment first in line, the

Sixth following and the Minth nextly when, between either Twenty fourth and Twenty-diffth streetes or Twenty-fourth and the enty-sixth, the riot commenced—that is to say, the soldiers and police were fired upon by the crowis on the pavements and on the roofs of the houses. The Eighty-fourth and the Sixth returned the fire. Just about this time there was stamoned on the sidewalk on the cast side of the avenue two companies of the Seventh deployed to act as skirmishers. As the procession moved on the Sixth returned the fire. Just about mentioned, and at the same instant the same two companies opened fire on the people occupying the opposite walk of Eighth avenue. They fired irrequirity and each man independently of the other, over the heads of the devoted Minth. The members of the latter regiment

THERW UP THERE MUNKERS,
raised their hands in the sir, and in several instances elevated their caps on their guas as signals that the rife bractice of Colonel Clark's valiant shooters was becoming too dangerous to be pleasant, and they wanted it stopped instanter. The commandant of the Thirl ompany of the Ninth actually implored with voice and gesture the firing neroes to pause, and he was successful, but not before one of his own men had been shot, and this proved to be Mr. H. C. Page, the business manager of the Grand Opera House. Whether Mr. Page met his death from the deathy builter of a fider or whether he came to his untimely end from the effects of the indiscriminate firing of the Seventh is a matter for seculation, but the supposition is that the latter was the case. At the time of attempting to stop the discharge of the Seventh the commandant of the third company of the Ninth regiment typied out that the people who were being shot down on the pavement were innocent of any hostile demonstration or unent. At linis announcement the firing immediately ceased. The members of Fisk's band were compelled to the two when they so on the roach of the murderous missales. Our minormant states in addition that, a crowd of pe

## WHAT THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT

The Twenty-Second's Goodby to the Rick Campuign-The Firing on the Mob Justi-

When the Twenty-second regiment reached their armory on Wednesday afternoon, after the eventful march, the regiment was formed into a hollow square, and a few remarks were made by General Varian, to whose brigade they had been emporarity attached, thanking the men for their prount obedience to orders and highly commending them for the coolness and steadiness played by them when the firing was going on in

Eighth avenue. A long and tedlous night was passed at the armory, the restless spirits who are always to be found at such places, not being able to sleep themselves, render it impossible for any one to court the drows

About seven o'clock yesterday morning orders were received directing them to proceed

WITHOUT DELAY TO ELM PARE, as some trouble was app; chended between the Irisk and Italian workmen employed on the Boulevard. The Sixth avenue cars were seized as they successively reached Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, the passengers being requested to leave, until a sumcient number had arrived to accommodate the men. When Forty-fourth street was reached some coffee was procured at a restaurant near there and served out to the regiment. They them proceeded to Eighth avenue, and, taking the Eighth avenue cars, continued on to him Park. No expressions or musterings were heard, the workmen along the route keeping perfectly silent. About twelve o'clock the men marched down through Central Park to Fifty-mith street. At Sixth workmen along the route keeping perfectly silent.
About twelve o'clock the men marched down through Central Park to Fifty-ninth street. At Sixtis avenue the column was halten and some lager served out, the line of march after that was through Pitch avenue to Fourteenth atrect, and down that atreet to the armory.

When that place was reached the regiment was formed in column by division at half distance and faced to the left, while Colonel Porter made a short speech.

Joins with me in thanking the police for the splen-did discipline and fortitude they evinced through all the trying ordeal. (Cheers.) At the close of his speech Colonel Porter, Major' McGrath, the line officers and the police officers who acted with the regiment on Wednesday were heartily s with me in th

cheered.

The ammunition was tarned in and about halfpast two the regiment was dismissed.

A feeling of pride prevails among both officers and,
men on account of the fact that not one shot was
fired by the Twenty-second without orders. Throughout the regiment there's a strong feeling, justifying
the troops for firing as they did upon the mot, and
if they had met with any trouble yesterday morning,
the rioters would have fired badly.

# THE SEVENTH'S VELLOW PLAC.

Tue ridiculous statement was made in one of two papers yesterday that the Seventh regu-ment armory was gayly bedecked with Grange colors on Wednesday. The only color approacharmory was the jellow hospital flag, which was hung over the door of the room where the nicilcine chest was kept. The follow who mistook it for an Orange flag must have been very much of a civilina indeed.

# THE EIGHTH REGIMENT ON HAND.

New York, July 13, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:heading of "The Disposition of the Troops" yester-day, you falled to notice the Eigath regiment (Washington Greys), N. G. S. N Y. As this must surely be an oversight I trust you will give this latter publication, lest the public should be ied to believe that that regiment was not should be led to believe that that regiment was nor an ong those who so nobly risked their it. (as, fadeed, they are bound to do, in support of "law and order" in the city yesterday. The regiment paraded at their armory yesterday morning at seven o'clock, in accordance with orders received late on the provious evening, and from thence proceeded to the armory of the First artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., in White street, where they remained under arms until about nine o'clock this morning. Had they been required to act independently, or in support of the battery (who were also under arms) there, they were prepared to do their duty as fearlessly as their comrades thi theirs. Yours, very respectfully. Yours, very respectfully.

A MEMBER OF THE EIGHTH.

#### FERIAX AND DEBERNIAY VIEWS ON THE EVENTS OF THE BLOODY TWELFTH.

The Sixty-ninth and the Ruction.

The Sixty-ninth remained under arms at them armory, Essex Market, in readiness to act in any emergency that might call for their interference. the extraordinary circumstances under which the men were called together caused more men to answer the roll call occasions of mere parade. This fact is very creditable to the regiment, and shows that THE MILITARY INSTINCT OF THE CELT

appears to best advantage in times of danger. A good deal of dissatistaction was left by both officers and men at the inglorious role that had been prepared for them by the Commander-in-Cales. They and expected to have the honor of being actively engaged in the preservation of the public peace, instend of which the general in command ordered them to remain in their armory. One company was detailed to protect the Post Office, in charge of Captain Dempsey, with what object no one could im-

The regiment felt slighted and looked upon the conduct of the authorities in the light of A BAD PRACTICAL JOKE,

but, like good soldiers, obeyed with alacrity the orders they received. When theinews of the firing